



# Criteria Approach to Separation Assurance

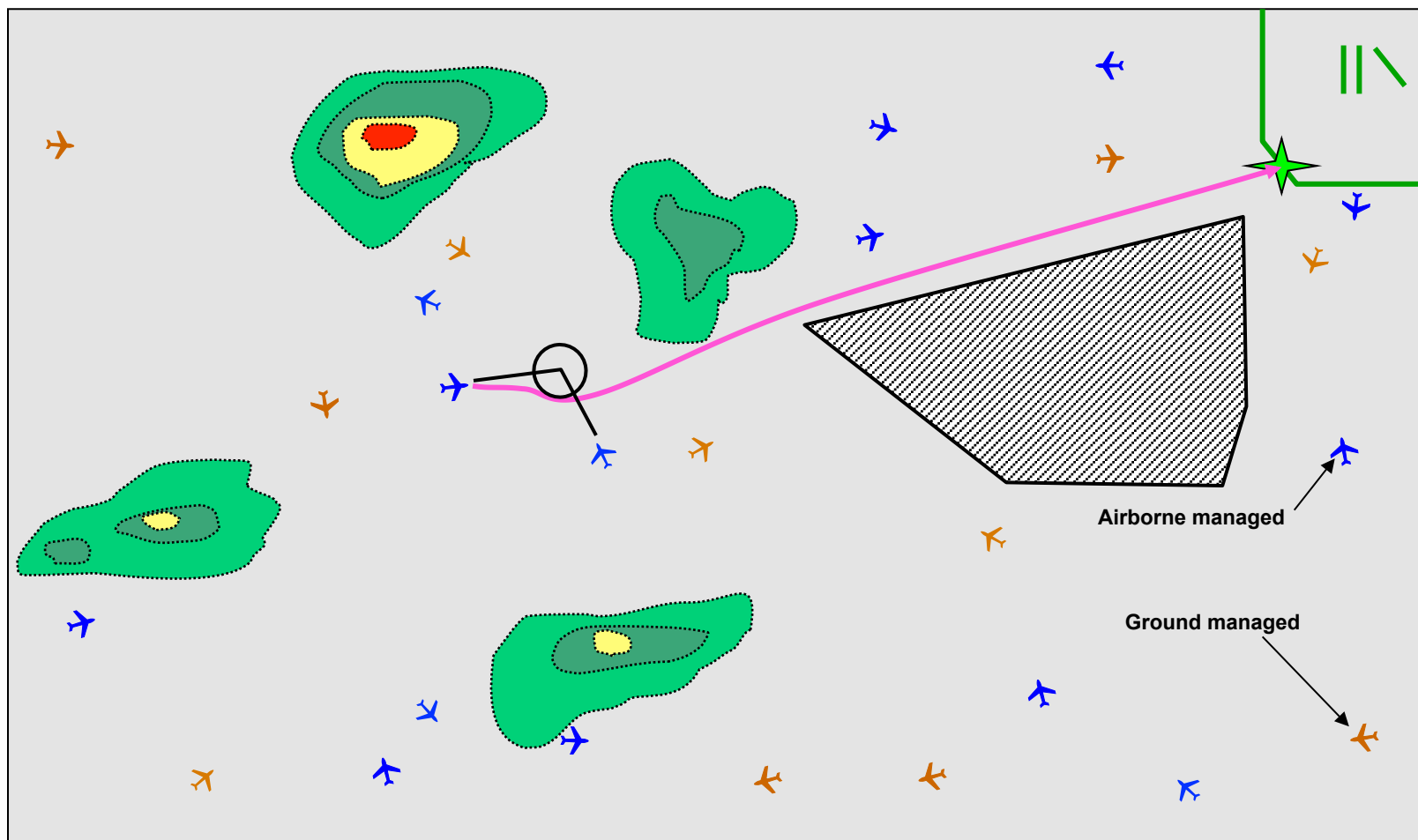
Jeffrey Maddalon,

Rick Butler, George Hagen, Cesar Muñoz, and  
Anthony Narkawicz

March 26<sup>th</sup>, 2015



# Self Separation Concept





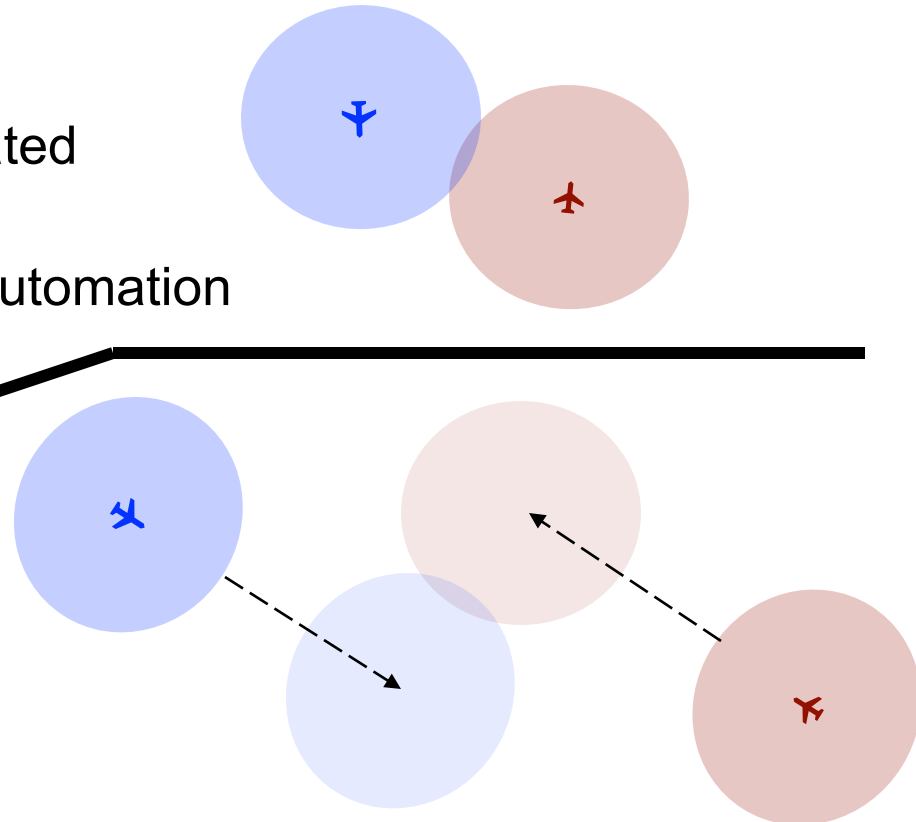
# Separation and Automation

- Collision
  - Scrape paint
  - Avoid through pilot, controller, and TCAS



- Loss of Separation
  - Separation standards are violated (5nmi, 1000ft)
  - Avoid through human and/or automation decisions

- Conflict
  - Predicted loss of separation

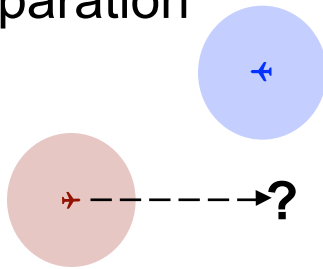




# Separation Algorithms

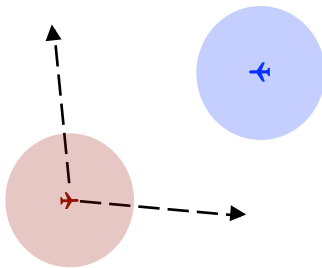
## Conflict Detection

- Detect future loss of separation



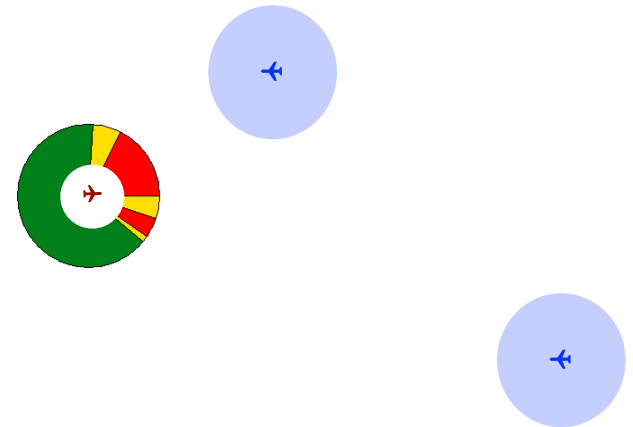
## Conflict Resolution

- Suggest maneuvers to avoid a conflict



## Conflict Prevention

- Provide conflict-free maneuvers

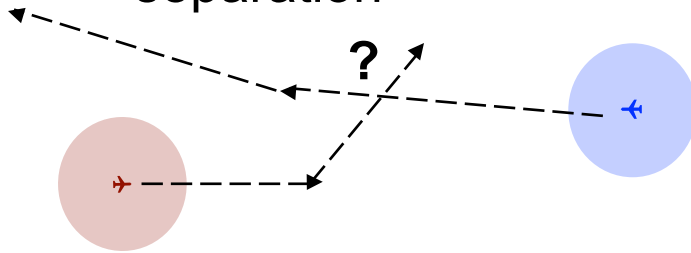




# Trajectory Algorithms

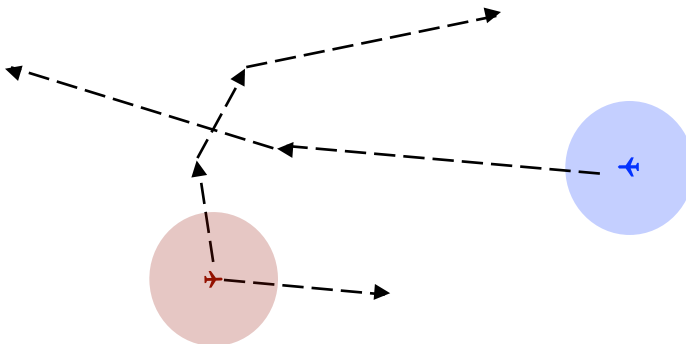
## Conflict Detection

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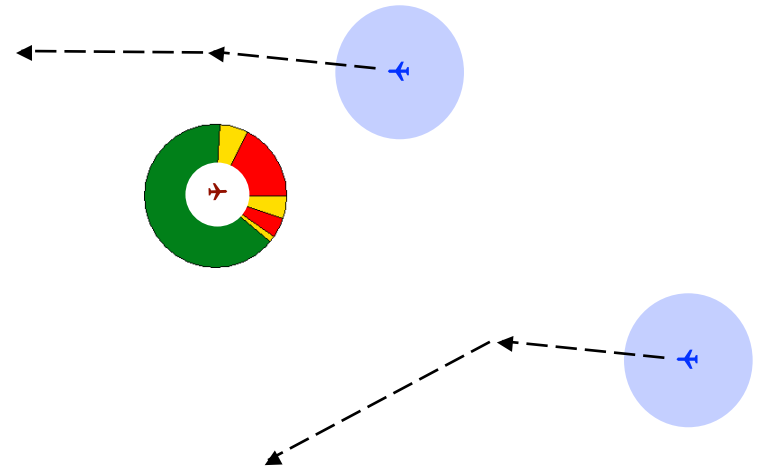
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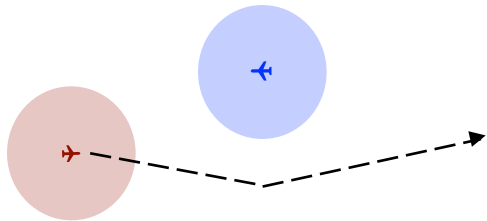




# Recovery Algorithms

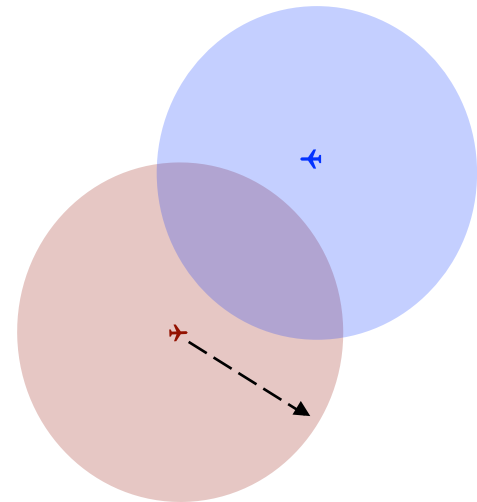
## Conflict Recovery

- Suggest maneuvers to regain desired path



## Loss of Separation Recovery

- For a variety of reasons separation may be lost
- Suggest a maneuver to regain separation





# Research Goal

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Develop a mathematical framework for the verification that such algorithms are correct (i.e., maintain safety properties)



# Outline

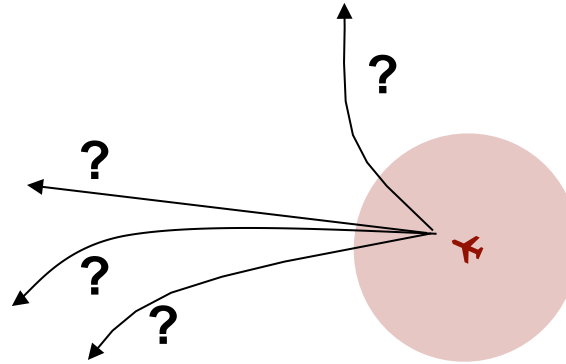
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- Introduction
- Example: Resolution
- Criteria Approach to Coordination
- Using Criteria
- Criteria Details
- Summary





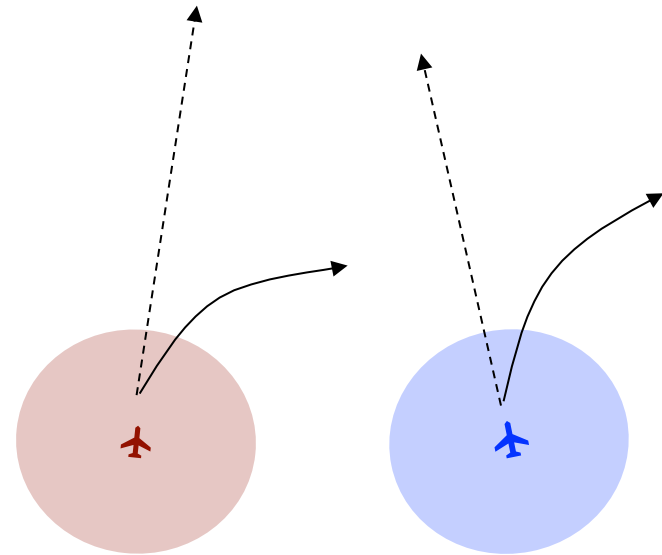
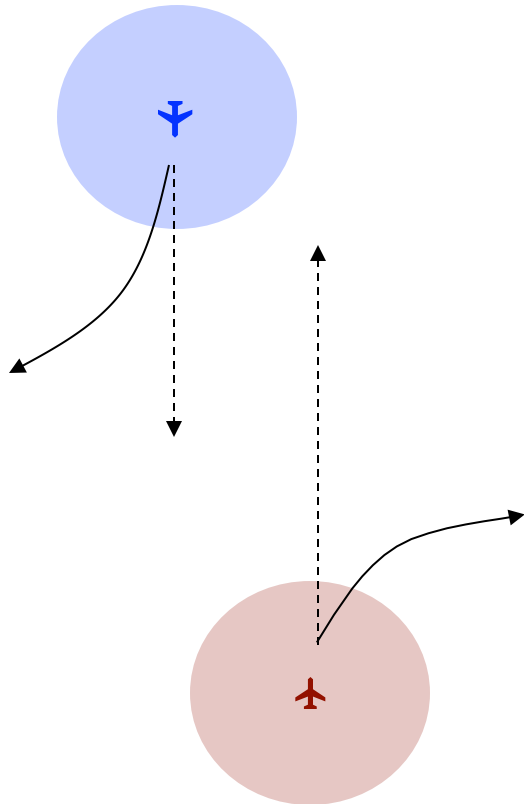
# Resolution



- Each aircraft determines its own set of maneuvers to avoid the other aircraft
  - Go right/left
  - Speed up/slow down
  - Go up/down
- Safety Properties
  - Independence: free of conflicts if one aircraft maneuvers
  - Coordination: free of conflicts if both aircraft maneuver
- Customer Desires
  - No specific communication between aircraft
  - No unfair rules: lower aircraft ID goes first, etc.



# Coordination Examples



Uh, oh...



# Coordination

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- Correctness
  - When both aircraft maneuver, is the combined maneuver safe?
  - Relies on “knowing” what the other aircraft is going to do
- How to achieve this knowledge?
  - Single algorithm
  - Multiple algorithms



# Single Algorithm

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- Single algorithm needs a single verification that the algorithm is coordinated with itself
  - For example, TCAS
- But this algorithm must
  - Accommodate aircraft with widely different performance envelopes
  - Have the entire fleet upgraded at one time
    - When new versions come out
  - Be used by everyone...
    - Competing airlines
    - Military traffic
    - International traffic



# Multiple Algorithms

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- Avoid the difficulties with a single algorithm
  - Multiple versions of TCAS are an example
- But multiple algorithms require
  - Each algorithm to be verified with every other algorithm
    - Costly  $N \times N$  verification
  - This cost grows as new algorithms are added
    - and possibly exclude correct new algorithms



# Multiple Algorithms

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We have developed an approach that allows multiple algorithms with a verification cost close to a single algorithm



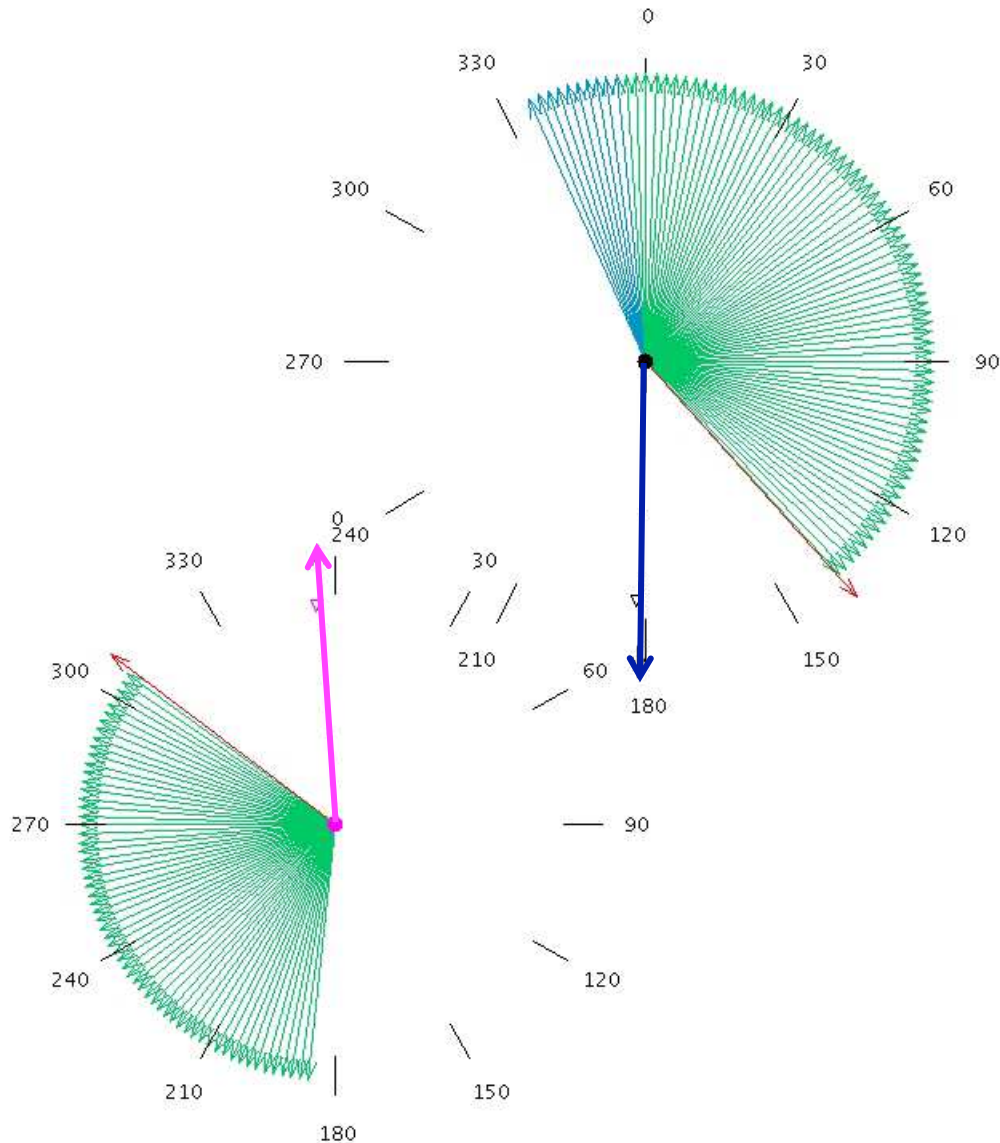
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# What is Criteria?

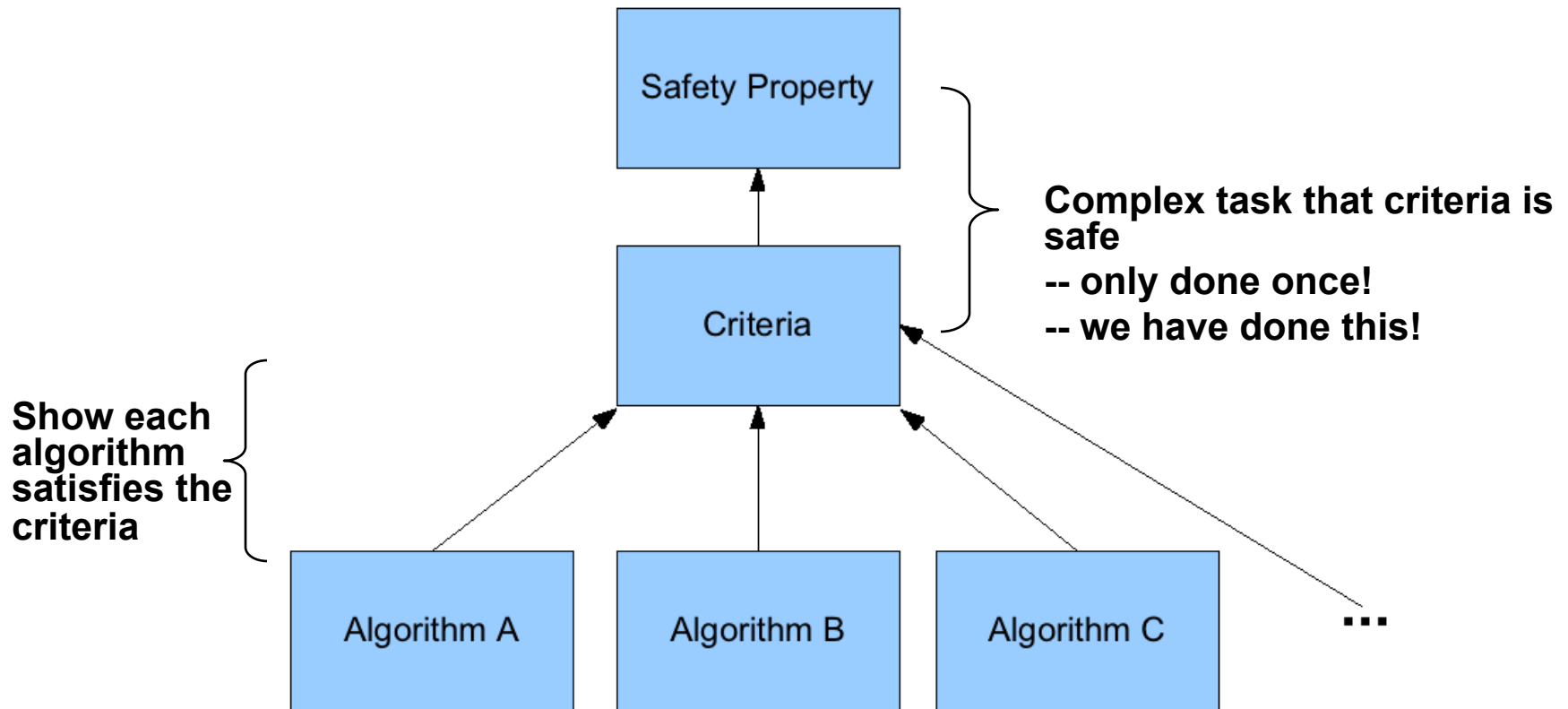


- Criteria is a range of resolutions
  - Each aircraft chooses any resolution within the criteria
  - The joint maneuver is coordinated
- Criteria is simple so algorithms can be checked in a straight-forward way





# Multiple Algorithms





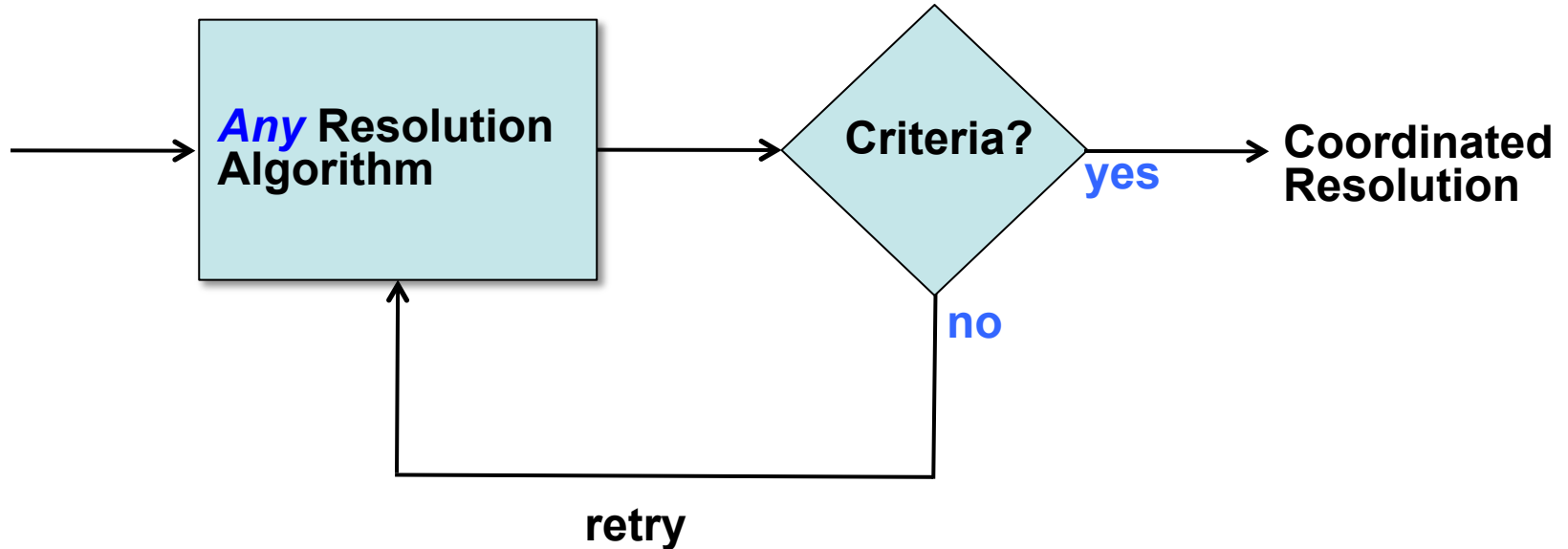
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# Criteria “Filtering”



Theunissen and Uijt de Haag, “Towards a seamless integration of awareness support and alerting systems: Why and how” 30<sup>th</sup> Digital Avionics Systems Conference (DASC), 2011



# Integrated Criteria

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- Alternately, one can check if an algorithm **inherently** satisfies the criteria
  - Perform a mathematical/software verification that resolutions **always** satisfy the criteria
  - We have done this for several algorithms
    - Anthony Narkawicz and César Muñoz. State-Based Implicit Coordination and Applications, NASA TP-2011-217067, March 2011.



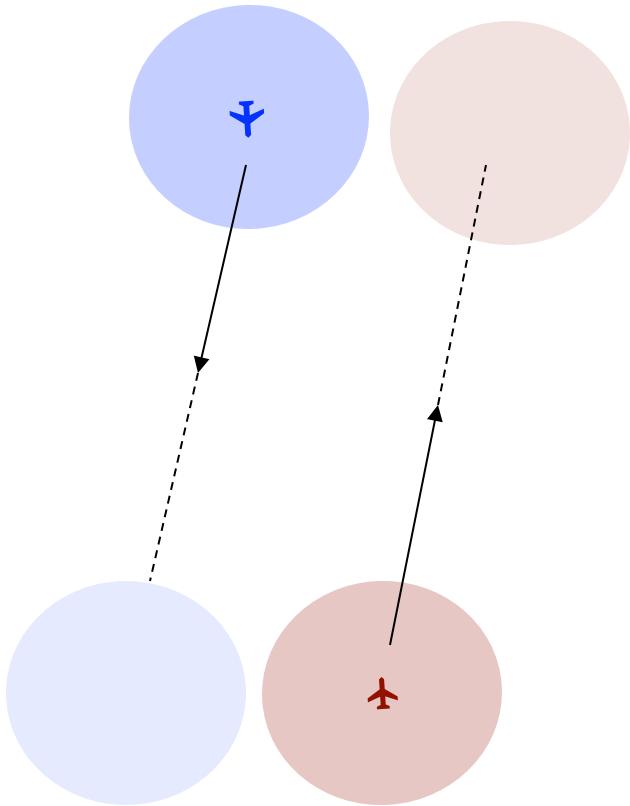
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- **Criteria Details**
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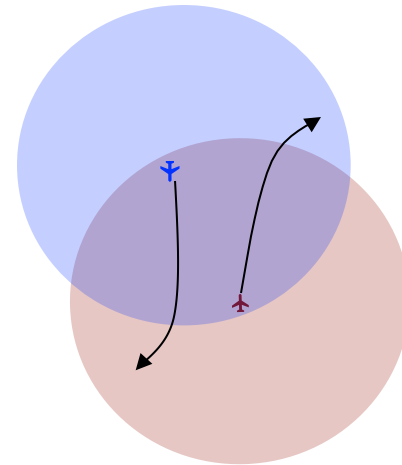


# What is Safe?



## Conflict-free

For all  $t \geq 0 : \|\mathbf{s} + t\mathbf{v}\| \geq D$



## In Loss of Separation

$\|\mathbf{s} + \tau\mathbf{v}'\| > \|\mathbf{s} + \tau\mathbf{v}\|$ , where  $\tau$  is the time of closest approach



# Criteria

in Conflict

in Loss of Separation

horizontal

$$(\mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{v}') \geq \epsilon R(\mathbf{s}^\perp \cdot \mathbf{v}')$$

$$(\mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{v}') > \mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{v} \text{ AND} \\ (\mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{v}') \geq \|\mathbf{s}\| \frac{(D - \|\mathbf{s}\|)}{T_h}$$

vertical

$$\Delta > 0 \text{ AND } t > 0 \text{ AND} \\ \delta = 1 \text{ AND } s_z v_z \geq 0 \\ \text{OR} \\ |s_z + t v_z| \geq H \text{ AND} \\ \delta |s_z + t v_z| v_z \leq 0$$

$$v'_z \neq 0 \text{ AND } s_z v'_z \geq 0 \text{ AND } s_z v_z \geq 0 \\ \text{IMPLIES} \\ \text{IF } v_z = 0 \text{ THEN} \\ \text{break\_sym}(\mathbf{s})(v'_z) > 0 \\ \text{ELSE} \\ \text{sign}(v_z) v'_z \geq 0$$



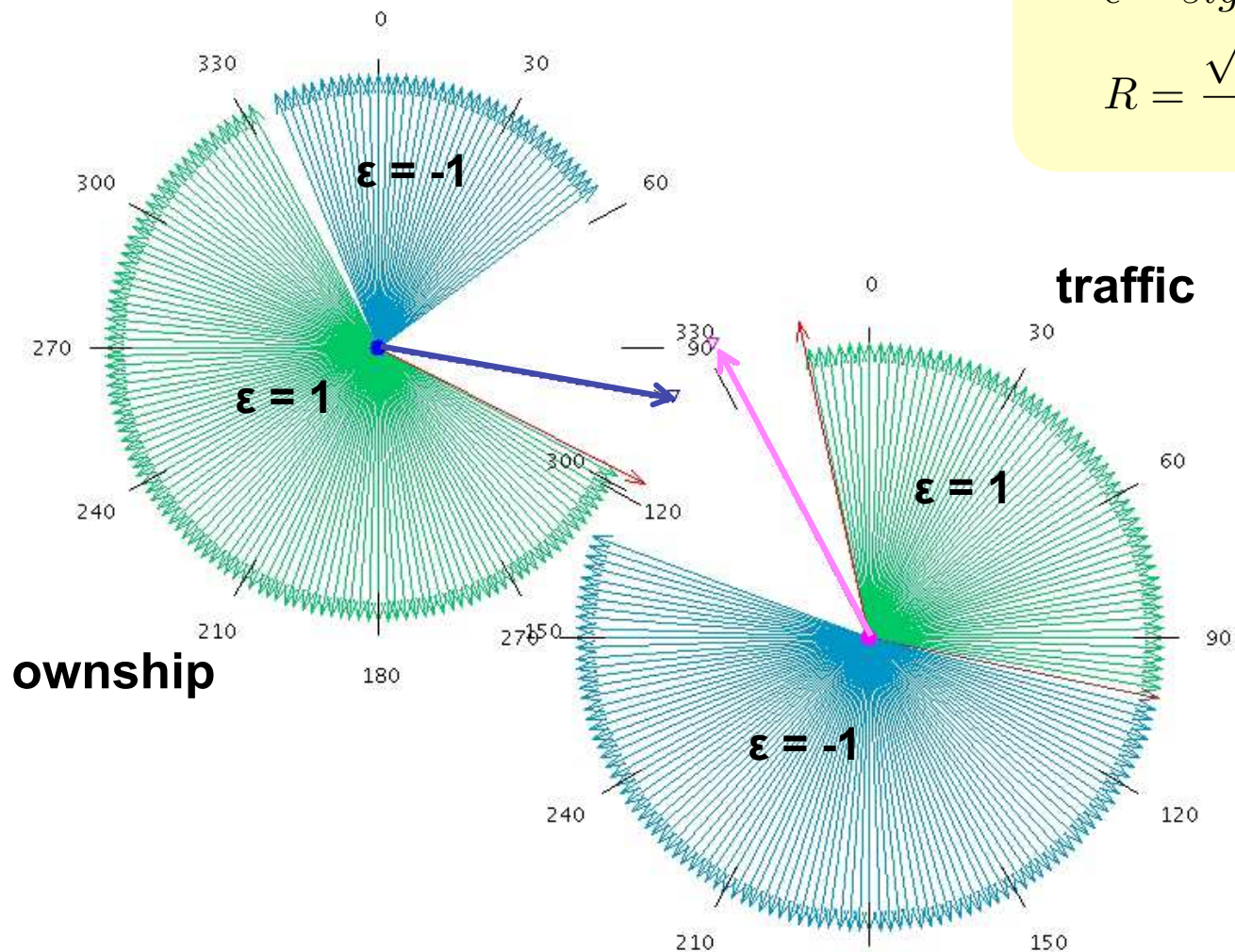
# Horizontal Criterion

$$(\mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{v}) \geq \epsilon R(\mathbf{s}^\perp \cdot \mathbf{v})$$

where,

$$\epsilon = \text{sign}(\mathbf{s}^\perp \cdot \mathbf{v})$$

$$R = \frac{\sqrt{\mathbf{s}^2 - D^2}}{D}$$







# Outline

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# Summary

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- Multiple algorithms and one criteria solves **practical** problems
  - Specialized algorithms for different aircraft performance envelopes
  - Algorithms can evolve
    - » don't have to upgrade the fleet at one time
  - Different algorithms from different vendors
    - » Different avionics suppliers
    - » Customize algorithms for different airlines
    - » International vendors
  - No **costly** NxN verification
- All coordinated solutions are really proposing a criteria
  - Complexity of criteria: “use my algorithm” vs. equations